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### For the Herald WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Woman's head upon a woman's shoulders, Se auxly possed, and belanced front an

Inspires affection in all fund beholders, And echoes back affection that ne'er more Woman's heart within a woman's bosom,

So purely loving, and so sweetly mild; Beather fragrant charms as breather the pening blossom, And swars mankind with powers undefiled. The smiles of Venus in a world like ours, Wall more mankind more than Minerva

ward rend affections, as thunderbolts the

While smiles refresh them like gentle showers

The Gods of Homer were of mighty kind, Combining traits of gods, and ruling men. But then affection awayed the ruling mind, And thus it is, and thus has ever been.

Triest and genius are the rights of all, And mild companion should fill every breast; And wateful sympathy attend the faintest call, Possessed of these woman may waive the rest. BETA H. KAPPA.

Ratiand, Vt.

[From the German of Chamisso 1 THE LADY OF CASTLE WINDECK

BY WILLIAM CULLES BREAST.

Rein in thy snorting charger!
That stag but cheats thy sight
He is luring thee on to Windeck,
With his seeming fear and flight Now, where the mouldering turrets

Of the outer gate aree, The hnight gazed over the ruins Where the stag was lost to his eyes

The sun shone het above him; The castle was still as death; He wiped the sweat from his forehead, With a deep and weary breath. "Who now will tring me a beaker,

In the choked up vaults of Windrek Has lain for many a year?"

The careless words bad scarcely Time from his lips to fell, When the ledg of Castle Windrck, Came round the ivy-wall.

He saw the glarious maiden In her snow white drapery stand, The bunch of keys at her girdle, The beaker high in her hand,

He quaffed that rich old vintage; With an eager lip he quaffed; But he took into his bosom; A fire with the grateful draught. Her eyes unfathomed brightness. The flowing gold of her hair! He folded his hands in homage.

And murmured a lover's prayer She gave him a look of pity,

A gentle look of pain, And quickly as he had seen her She passed from his night again And ever from that mement, He baunted the rums there,

A sleepless, restless wandere A watcher with despair. Ghost-like and pale he wandered,

With a dreamy haggard eye : And yet he could not die .

Tie mid that the lady met him, When many years had past, And assuing his lips, released him From the burden of his at last.

[Grabam's Magazine.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN SOMETHING To no. -The habits of your children prove that occupation is of necessity with most of them; they love to be busy about something, however trifling, still more to be usefully employed; with some it is a strongly de-veloped physical necessity, and is not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil, thus verifying the old adage that idleness is the mother of mischief. Children should be encouraged, or if indolently disindined to it should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to their dress which they are capable of performing : they should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of the services of others as possible, there is such a system would not prove benescial, and it is especially important to those whose time is their proper-

government decree has been is-Berlin against the London Punch. It is not to be allowed to

# Resolutions.

part of New Mexico, and in the estable ernment shall be changed, and of the obligations imposed by the constitution TO EUSINESS MEN AND ADVERTISERS lishment of forms of government in the fair and comely original, there shall not in reference to fugitive slaves, we insist The Ruttand Herald and Verment Star are so-published in connection, which combined have the largest circulation of any pa er in this portion of the State, and all advertisements lasted of the rither will be inserted in both, thus affording to advertisers a better medium than the subjugation of the Spanish West In
The Constitution As it is will be inserted in both, vasion of Cuba—a war in which the subjugation of the Spanish West In
than the subjugation of the Spanish West In
The Constitution As it is we have abided by these, we have abided by these, we will abide by them stiff. This is vasion of Cuba—a war in which the principles: we have abided by these, to the writ of habeas corpus and trial subjugation of the Spanish West In- we will abide by them stiff. This is by jury, whenever and wherever the dia possessions, and consequent annexthe compromise, the only compromise, liberty of a single human being is callation of more slave territory to the Union, would be the fruit of victory to
right to submit.

the compromise, the only compromise, liberty of a single human being is callto which we feel it our duty or our
right to submit. our arms. We find California knocking in vain at the doors of Congress dition of the country, because of the TY OF THE PEOPLE, and their indepen-for admission as one of the free States violation of the principles of the Whigs dence both of foreign dominion and of of the Union. We find New Mexico of Vermont on the subject of Slavery, executive dictation, and do accordingly on the eve of claiming admission as is equally true of other important matanother free State-Texas threatening ters. Our calamities may still further h to resist by force—Congress still debating—and a spirit of discontent daily ancient land-marks which the Republigrowing stronger and stronger through can fathers fixed, and by which the the land, that nothing is done to settle Whig party has ever been and still is these distracting questions—nothing done to rescue both Government and signal instance of this truth. People from the embarrassments like

> present woe: and of Slavery -- ichere? Not in the States of the Union ; there, be nots of the party to which the and constantly opposed; it is worthy of remark, too, that both were brought about in violation of a cardinal principle of the Whig creed---both brought about by Executive Usurpation.
> The Whigs of Vermont opposed both Annexation and the War; they remonstrated against the extension of territory at all, and especially of slave territory; and they fairly and repeatedly warned the country that they should resist the admission of a single State to the Union, without an express prohibition of slavery.

Your Committee have no hesitation in saying, then, in the name of the Whigs of Vermont, that for the consequences of these acts, ees are guiltless : the heavy responsibility of them rests upon those, and only those, who disregarded our appeals and derided our timely warnings.

We are now told that the consequen-

ces of these acts-of these repeated

acts of violence to our principles and wishes-are dangerous, perhaps fatal even, to the peace of our country and its further existence, " one and indivisible;" and we are earnestly implored to aid in averting this danger, in a spirit of forbearance and compromise. We have well considered this appeal; we love the Union, and we wish to save it. -but we know of no way of salvation but the straight and narrow path ... but by adhering firmly to the principles of the founders of the Union, and using the power of the Constitution, temperately, discretely, justly, as they would use it. They compromised this great question by leaving slavery as it was in the old States, by according to it a quota of representation, by providing for the suppression of domestic insurrection, by requiring the rendition of fu-gitive slaves, and by empowering Congress to prohibit the Slave Trade in the whole country and to exclude Slavery from the new States and Territories. This was their compromise, it is our s. It is a Compromise of the Constitution ratified by the North and the South, and binding upon every freeman of the Re-public by the soleunity of an oath. To insist, either that slavery shall be admitted to the new territories-or that Congress shall waive its constitutional power so far as neither to admit or restrict it—is equally a violation of the compromise and solemn compact of our fathers. They would not be guilty of fathers. They would not be guilty of bad faith to the Constitution of bad faith to each other of bad faith to liberty : we will not. They condemned slavery as inconsistent with the first dema it. They restricted slavery for-

Report of the Committee on into new territories or States; are will the high seas, and wherever else con-

assigned the duty of reporting resolucause others will dissolve it, not we; maintenance, or tolerance of Slavery,
tions for the adoption of the Convention, in the name of the Whig party of
tion, in the name of the Whig party of
Vermont, deem the time a fitting one because others will insist upon NEW plicit language of Daniel Webster, our Advertisements are given unity interred for \$1 to inquire, whether the extraordinary to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personally interred for \$2 cents danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the personal to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity, the constitution, and which it is our right, and our in advertise to inquire, whether the extraordinary danger to which the prosperity tions which are not in the Constitution, in this country, or the increase of Slavery danger to which the prosperity tions which are not in the Constitution, in this country, or the increase of Slavery danger to which the prosperity tions which are not in the Constitution, in this country, or the increase of Slavery danger to which the prosperity tions are not in the Constitution, in this country, or the increase of Slavery danger to which the prosperity tions are not in the Constitution, in this country, or the increase of Slavery danger to which the prosperity tions are not in the Constitution, in this country, or the increase of Slavery danger to which the prosperity tions are not V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper agent, is due in any degree to their errors—

Agent, is Agent for this paper and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS, and authorized and whether, for the patriotic purpose of averting this danger, any sacrifice of averting this danger, any sacrifice or modification of cherished Whig printing NEW YORE, Tribune Building, PHILADELPHIA, W. W. cor. Third and Special Research and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the compress." We shall "oppose all such or modification of cherished Whig printing PHILADELPHIA, W. W. cor. Third and Special Research and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of the lines of latitude or points of the compass." We shall "oppose all such or modification of cherished Whig printing PHILADELPHIA, W. W. cor. Third and Special Research and universal. It has no reference to the lines of latitude or points of of latitude o ciples has become their duty.

may demand another compromise; an stances,—even against all inducements,

We find the country convulsed with other day shall demand still another against all combination, against all com-BALTIMORE S. W cor North and Fayotte the question of SLAVERY—particularly new condition of Union—until at last promise,"

Resolved. That in recognizing the greate.

At this moment the business of the to flow from the almost total neglect of country is seriously depressed—its comthe ordinary business of legislation. merce is languishing, and its debt to Thus it is that the elements of discord foreign countries alarmingly augmentand disunion are violently at work, and ing daily, by vastly increased importathe hearts of bold and practised states-tions of foreign manufactures, and a men, who have stood fearless and un-vast decrease in the exportation of Amoved in the fierce tempests of other days, sink within them at the sight.

Are these the fruits of Whig principles? That is the point. The question of SLAVERT is the root of all our ples of Beitsh Free Trade.

There are errors of omission also, for which we are in no way responsible .--it is undisturbed. Not in the District The currency is uselessly disturbed, and of Columbia; there, it is a question too the Government itself not unfrequently easy of solution, either by the exclu- embarrassed, by the operation of the sion of slavery or a removal of the Sub-Treasury System; spoliations are seat of Government, ever to disturb daily committeed on the public domain; seriously the prace of the Union. Not and the interests of commerce in the in the old territories; for there, every lakes, rivers and harbors of the country, rood is free by the Ordinance of 1787.

The root of evil, then, is the question of Slavery simply and solely within cutive and his cabinet. Most faithfully the New Territory, acquired, first, have their duties been performed in the ously and successfully neglected the recommendations of the Executive, and the great interests of the country.

In such a review of the state of publie affairs we see no ground to distrust the principles or policy of the Whigs of Vermout-on ground to sacrifice or essentially modify a single article in the old, the cherished, the ever gloriously sustained VERMONT WHIG CREED.

Resolved therefore, That the whigh Vermont, in convention assembled, refer to the Declaration of Independence, to the Federal Constitution, as understood and expounded by its framers, to the enunciation of the great principle of human liberty and the restriction of domestic slavery promul-gated by the ordinance of '87, and to their own former resolutions in convention, as the constant and unchanging standards of their political faith.

Resolved, That Slavery is a crime against humanity, and a sore evil in the body politic, that was excused by the framers of the Federal constitution as a infamy. crime entailed upon the country by their predecessors, and tolerated solely as a

thing of inexorable necessity.

Resolved, That the so called compromises of the constitution " restrained the Federal Government from interference with Slavery only in the States in which it then existed, and from interference with the Slave Trade only for a limited time, which has long since expired; that the powers, conferred upon congress by the constitution, to suppress the Slave Trade, to regulate the commerce between the States, to govern the Territories, and to admit new States,powers conferred with an express intention " to form a more perfect union, es-tablish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,"--may all rightfully be used so as to prevent the extension of abolish Slavery and the Slave Trade true hearted Americans." whether either exists under the jurisdiction of congress.

Resolved. That we are entirely and sion of slavery in any manner, whether by the annexation to slaveholding Texas of territory now free, or by the admistion to the Union of territory albe acquired, without an express prohibition of slavery, either in the constitution of each new State asking admission, or in the act of congress providing

Resolved. That we hold it to be the right, and believe it to be the duty of

Whig State Convention. gave Congress the power to prohibit from the District of Columbia; for the the migration or importation of slaves entire suppression of the slave trade on Are we told still that the Union is to relieve the Federal Government Your Committee, to whom has been in danger ?-then it is in danger be- f om all responsibility for the existence.

upon a strict observance of all the principles of that instrument applicable to the subject and especially of the right

What is true of the present sad con- ancient whig docrine of the sovenerexapprove the sentiments of our late honored chief magistrate in regard to

demanding the immediate action of con-

gress we recognize—
1st. A repeal of the Tariff of 1846. as unjust and oppressive to our own country, and beneficial only to the capital, commerce and manufactures of foreign lands.

2d. A system of specific duties, so discriminating as to raise the revenue requisite for the Government and afford adequate Protection to American products against foreign competition. 3d. Provision for a safe and conven-

ient medium of deposit and exchange, by suitable modifications of the present financial system of the Government. 4th. Appropriations for internal and

harbor improvements of a national character, requisite for facilitating and protecting internal, coastwise and ocean-5th. A Reform in the Public Land System, which shall secure the just

rights of the Government and the several States, and afford a Homestead at

by the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, and recommendation of moderate, discreet a thorough reform of all abuses in Fedlast, by the Wan with Mexico. These and practicable measures of Reform: eral patronage—a watchful jealousy Matamoros was taken May 18; on are not the fruits of the good Whig congress, with an opposition majority in and salutary restrictions of Executive the 80th he was made Major General tree—most assuredly not. Both were both branches, and committees carefully Power—a retrenchment of all unnecess- by brevet, and on June 20th was sary expenditures in every department Whigs of Vermont were strenuously the Administration, has most industri- of the government-and a still cheaper system of Postage for the People, applicable both of domestic correspondence and the newspaper press. Whereas California and New Mexico

have formed State Constitutions of a Republican character, excluding slavery therein, and possess, each, a population adequate for the purposes

of a State: Resolved, That we are in favor of their immediate and unconditional admission to all the privileges of States of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That regarding the late unprovoked, unlawful and semi-piratical invasion of the Island of Cuba as a covert plan to involve the United States n a war with Spain, with the intent of securing the annexation of her slaveholding dependencies - we remember with unmingled pleasure, the prompt thorough and efficient measures of the late President, to thwart this scheme of unparalleled wickedness and audicity, and protect our country from lasting

Resolved. That in the brief official course of the late Zachany Taylon we discerned rare sagneity and eminent ly efficient administrative talents, guided always by a patriotic and paterna regard for the good of his country; that while history shall hand down his he toic and brilliant deeds for the admiration of posterity, we, the Whige of Vermont shall cherish him in our hearts, as THE BONEST AND PURE PRESIDENT, and deplote his death as a

great national calamity.
Resolved, That for "his indomitable courage, his unimpeachable honesty, his Spartan simplicity and sagacity, his frankness, kindness, moderation, and magnanimity, his fidelity to his friends. his generosity and humanity to his enemies, the purity of his private life, and the patriotism of his public principles, the name of ZACHARY TATLOR never cease to be cherished in the grate-Slavery into territory now free, and to ful rememberance of all just and all

Resolved. That we strongly confide in the ability, integrity and patriotism of MILLARD FILLMORY of New York. uncompromisingly opposed to the exten- President of the United States, and tender him a cheerful and efficient support, confident that his administration will be conducted on the eminently wise, comprehensive, national and practical ready acquired, or which may be reafter policy which was marked out by the laented Hero and Patriot, President Taylor.

Resolved. That we commend the Whig State Ticket, this day nominated, to the confidence of the Freemen of Vermont, and invite for it a cordial, zealous and successful support, as a new through the Prussian post of ever, in territory then free, by the orcongress to derise just and prudent triumph to the well-tried and time-hou
ces.

They measures for the exclusion of Slavery ored political principles of our State. triumph to the well-tried and time-hon-

From the N. V. Tribune GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Orange County, Virginia, Nov. 2d, want examples in the Republic! on the farm with his father, but cardeveloped a taste for millitary life. A biographical sketch of Mr. Fillthe Seventh Infantry of May 3d, view, a year or two since, says that he gained great credit for bravery and a wealthy and distinguished lawyer in coolness in defending Fort Harrison that vicinity, first in consequence of his against the savages, and received the leisure hours being devoted to reading

In the course of the war he further tain an education. Young Fillmore correct performers on the Organ, Pidistinguished himself. When it end-replied that he had neither means or ano, Harp, and Guitar, and if they do ed, being reduced to the rank of friends to enable him to accomplish reduction of the army, he resigned him a place in his office, to advance more-instated as Major in 1816, and until success in business should furnish commanded for two years at Green the means of repayment. The offer Bay in Michigan. Afterwards he was accepted. The apprentice boy served mostly in the South, being bought his time, and for more than two years applied himself clearly to business. scarcely ever absent from active duty. Years applied himself closely to busi-In 1832 he was made Colonel, and In 1821 he removed to Buffalo, and served in the Black Hawk War.

the battle of Okechohee, one of the dent to enter into competition with the beve, most memerable in the annals of our an end to the war; for this he received an equirements and skill, however, and the brevet rank of Brigadier General attention at Buffalo, and he in anticipation of the Mexican war, and at the beginning of August had

with the orders of President Polk, he ced at the head of the committee on began to march on the Rio Grande, ways and means. In 1844, he was nonof Resaca de la Palma the next day. March, 1819, no dies of his office. The attack

well as constant humanity toward the feet. vanquished, and a frank dignit , which won the regard of the hostile people among whom he had to command an invading army, somewhat meongruous in its elements and difficult to be controlled.

In November, 1847, Gen Taylor was received with the congratulations and washed it down to a black clay had been nominated for the Presilency. In June, 1848, he received the nomination of the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, and in November was elected, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Gen. Cast .-He was inaugurated on March 5 1849-and at his death had discharged the duties of President one year. four months and four days. Had be he would have been 66 years old.

slight tendency to corpulency. His complexion was dark, his forehead high, his features plain, but full of courage, intelligence, benevolence and good humor. His dress was all IS THE EARTH FULL OF SEED ways simple, and his manuers made all who approached him perfectly at

Mrs. TAYLOR, the wife of his youth married Senator Davis, of Miss.; and

this great loss of the whole country fully covered with a hand glass to pre-

tues of the man whom all mourn may ZACHARY TAYLOR, the son of a still lend their influence to our nationfather honorably distinguished in the al councils and character, and that his Revolutionary War, was born in noble and manly qualities may never

### PRESIDENT FILLMORE

e was appointed 1st Lieutenant in more, published in the American Re-808. In 1810 he married Miss served as an apprentice in a clothier's good. Margaret Smith, of Maryland. In and wool carding establishment in Cay-1812 he served as Capt, under Gen. aga county, from the age of 15 to 19. Harrison in the Indian war of the 11 was at this last date that he happen-Nortwest, where in September, he ed to attract the notice of Judge Wood instead of amusement. Judge Wood rank of Brevet Major in consequence. instead of amusement. Judge Wood ample to make his rebolars tasteful and advised him to quit his trade, and ob- ample to make his rebolars tasteful and aptain on account of the general this. The Judge kindly offered to give and went back to his farm. He was ney to defray his expenses, and wait

entered a law office there. Here he Afterward he was stationed at sustained himself by teaching school, rairie du Chien till 1837, when he and continued his legal studies until was ordered to Florids, where on 1823, when he was admitted to the December 25, 1837, he fought at Common Pieas; and being too diffeolder members of the barthers the rest. The village of Casticton is pleasant first department of the army in the and popular lawyer in that city. In Congress in the fall of 1832, and after subsequently re-elected for another On March 8, 1846, in compliance term. During this session, he was pla-The events which followed this step mated by the Whig party of New are too well known to require recam. York as the candidate for Governor. tulation here. The battle of Palo In 1848, he was elected Vice President Alta was fought May 8th, 1846, that of the United States, and on the 4th of March, 1849, he entered upon the du-

We are indebted to Mr. John Snaul on Monterey began Sept. 21, and ding of this place, for the following inwas closed by the capitulation on the teresting particulars of a singular phe-24th. His great and final battle of nomenon that took place at Two licart Buena Vista was fought on Feb. 221, River, Lake Superior. About 11 o' clock in the day of about the 18th ult. In all these affaris he manifested Mr. Spaulding's attention was attracted great soundness of judgement, readi-the shore; and very soon, he saw with ness of mind, fertifity of resources, surprise, the land suddenly rising out of | The health of the ladies of Elmmastery of the art of war, power in the water, a few rods from the shore. spiring his subordinates not only with and within a stone's throw of binnselt. affection for his person, but with con- The beach opposite was also raised up fidence in his skill and fortunes, as at the same time to a height of twelve

The new island is round and about fifty feet in circumference, and is raised above the water six feet, and the rise on the beach, which is wide at this place, is of about the same size, and looks like a hillock of sand. The new island was at first covered with sand and pebbles, like the bottom of the lake returned to the United States. He but the waves have dashed over it since and rejoicings of the people wherever The water was about five feet deep he appeared. The year before, he where the island was formed, and a boat had passed over the very spot not five minutes before its formation.

A few rods from the beach, back on the rise of ground, a great depression. of the earth took place, as remarkable as the upheaving in the water. A circular spot of ground, some fifty rods in circumference, covered with trees, was suddenly sunk down to the depth of 20 feet below the surface. No agitation of the earth, or shock,

lived to the 24th of next November, or nose took place, and the cause must have been much less than the in-In person Gen. Taylor was about ternal convulsions of the earth that five feet eight inches high, with a usually accompany such phenomena and still it is worthy the notice and consideration of geologists and scientitic inquirers after truth - [ Lake Su perior Journal of July 3.

The fact that earth or soils brought up from different depths of the earth. then exposed to the san or air, become covered with vegetation, has led many still lives; though, from taste, she has to suppose that the whole earth, from not appeared in general seciety since centre to circumference, is full of her husband's elevation to the Presiseeds. This cannot be the case; but dency. They have had four children there are, nevertheless, remarkable in one son and three daughters; one of stances of the fact above named. We the latter married Dr. Wood of the once threw up a lot of course gravel. army, who has been in attendance late in the full, from a depth nearly ten on the President during his last ill. feet, and early the next spring it was ness; another (now also deceased) covered with pig weeds, which grew very luxuriantly. The greatest depth we ever heard of being burried, we the third, is Mrs. Blass, who has find in a recent end ange paper. In done the honors of the Presidential boring for water, lately, at Kingston-up Mansion. The son is still a young on the Thames, some earth was broug man. In this hour of universal sorrow at and sixty feet. This earth was care and the entire people, let our prayer went the po billity of any other section

be that the public and private vir | being deposited upon it, yet, in a short time, plants vegetated from it. [English paper.

### Elmwood Institute.

El.wwood, June 20, 1850. Mr. B.—Allow me as a reader of your paper, to send a short communica-tion for it, relative to the "Ehawood Institute," a school for the instruction of young ladies in Music, and the French language, the advantages for both being

Mr. PEASE, the Principal of the Institute, is an Englishman by birth, who received his education in London. Since he came to this country, he has taugh in New York, Boston and Albany, He is an excellent teacher, combining skill and correct taste in his playing, and oudeavoring by patient teaching and exnot become such, it is to be attributed to their want of ability or want of perseverance.
The French is taught by Mr. Bre

tau, a well educated gentleman from

Quebec, and an excellent instructor. Elimpood is pleasantly situated balf a mile south of Castleton village, the location being advantageous as regards on April 19, 1822, he received the commission of Lieut. Colonel. After 1826 he was again sent to the Northwest, where he remained five years. (which is a Gothic cottage at present) he now only accommodates 20 scholars, but intend soon to have additional accommodations for a hundred, as a buildieg is already being constructed, consisting of a chapel below and rooms a-

and adminably adapted for shcools. Indian hostilities, which virtually put where he opened a law office. His te. There is a Semenary for both sexes here, and also a medical college. Yesterday was commencement at the coleral. He remained in Florida till accepted an invitation to return and lege, and Mr. Pease receiving an invi-840, when he took command of the become the partner of a distinguished tation for himself and scholars, we all attended the exercises and listened to Southwest, his headquarters being at 1829, he was elected a member of the a fine address by Dr. Northrop of De Fort Gibson in Arkansas. In 1845 Assembly from Eric county, and was cateur, N. Y. Some forty students re-he was ordered to the Texan frontier twice re-elected. He was elected to ceived their diplomas on the occasion, the lest classes that has ever graduaand at the beginning of August had practice of his profession. In 1836, ted. There was a band of music contaken up his position at Corpus Chrishe was again sent to Congress, and was needed with the exercises, which the students accompanied to Elmwood for the purpose of giving a screnade. It was a fine moonlight night-they arrived about nine o'clock in the evening. when the ladies standing in the lawn with their preeptress, Miss Dake, acknowledged the compliment by throwing boquets fied with ribbons.
Mr. Pease invited them in to supper,

the table was spread, and tastefully arranged with dovers and evergreens.

After supper, the band playing in the arbor, called us forth to enjoy the mulightful. The lawn was well graced ly grops of the young and the gay .-When the band left, one of the gentlenen gave as a sentiment, the following :

The Principal of Elmwood-"May Hope's star shine long and bright ofer his way

wood was next proposed, the gentleman that spoke remarking, "They have our best wishes, we trust we have theirs. allow me to give a sentiment from Holy Writ. Favor is descriful, beauty is vain but the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." The evening was spent agreeable to

all, the gentlemen leaving for their homes with pleasant reminiscences of Castleton and Einswood. A beautiful boquet was presented to

Mrs. Pease in behalf of the graduating class, which graces yet our table. I close by saying I think this school

most a imirably adapted for those who wish to give particular attention to music .- [Vergennes Vermonter.

## Crops among Fruit Trees.

The size and quality of the fruit of an orchard depend much on the condition of the soil. If the soil becomes exhausted through bad management or excessive cropping, we have no reason to expect much or good f uit from any trees. The question is often asked, what crops may be raised in an orchard without injury to the trees or troit? Mr. C.de, in his American Fruit Book, thus remarks:

. Some crops may be cultivated among fruit trees with profit. Others are injurious. Indian corn and all employ grains, and crops generally that ripen their seeds, injure trees. Potatoes and other root crops are favorable ; so are squarbes, and vines generally. Clover, as pasturage, is favorable; as mowing, injurious. Pasturing orchards with small animals, such as hogs, calves, sheep and poultry, have a good effect, and they destroy insects, as the animals devour the fallen fruit, insects and all. Sheep are good against canker worms. The treating and rootng of animals destroys or annoys iusects in the soil.

· It is more e openical to manure liberally and take off crops, as the constituents of vegetables are generally different from those of trees; but when the trees nearly cover the land, it should be whelly devoted to them, and the manoring and culture continued, as the extra produce and superior quality of the fruit will amply repay the cost. The finest orchard in the country has produced large emps of vegetables that